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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

of the

Rural Sanitary District of Penrith

For the Year 1944.

F. W. GAVIN,
M.D., CH.B.(Edin.), D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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MANSION HOUSE,
PENRITH,
8th August, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Penrith Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Dickenson and Members.

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report upon the health of the District for the year 1944.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health contained in Circular 49/45 dated 19th March, 1945, the report is again curtailed. There were no outbreaks of epidemic disease during the year. Diphtheria immunisation continued during 1944, the percentage of children immunised being well maintained and at 31st December, 1944, it was estimated that 94% of school children and 56% pre-school age children had completed a course of immunising injections. In this connection there were four cases of Diphtheria notified in 1944 and all were persons over school age.

Among the chief causes of death Heart Disease with 36 deaths—the same number as in 1943—heads the list with Cancer second responsible for 18 deaths ; and there were 17 deaths due to Intra-Cerebral Hæmorrhage and other Intrcaranial Vascular Lesions.

The results of milk sampling showed an increase in the percentage of satisfactory samples in 1944 as compared with 1943, and the number of Tuberculin Tested producers increased by ten in 1944 to a total of 37.

Water :—This is dealt with in detail later in this report.

It is to be noted that the Vital Statistics were only received from the Registrar General on July 11th, 1945, with consequent delay in the preparation of this report.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the courtesy and help extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Council, and to the Clerk to the Council and Sanitary Surveyor for their co-operation and assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Miss Dickenson and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. GAVIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the District (in acres)	181,531
Number of Inhabited Houses	3,210
Rateable Value	£50,818
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£217 16s. 6d.
Registrar General's estimate of the population	11,380

Live Births—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	90	98	188
Illegitimate	5	8	13
			201

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	17.66
Birth Rate for England and Wales	17.6

Still Births—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	5	2	7
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil

Rate per 1,000 (total births live and still)	33.65

Deaths—	Male.	Female.	Total.
	69	67	136

Death Rate per 1,000 of population	11.95
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.6
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under one year—	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	64.67
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live births	59.70
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 live births	4.97
Infantile Death Rate for England and Wales	46
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	18
Death from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age)	Nil

1944 VITAL STATISTICS.

	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
Administrative County of Cumberland	19.7	12.3	49
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven)	20.3	11.9	43
Rural Districts of Cumberland	19.3	12.5	53
Rural District of Penrith	17.66	—	64.67

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the district is 181,531 acres. The lime works at Flusco, Blencowe, Red Hills, the alabaster works at Little Salkeld, the brick works at Culgaith, and some quarries, are the only local industries, but agricultural work, however, remains the chief source of employment in the district.

There is no form of employment carried on which has a detrimental effect on the health of the workpeople.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1944.

Net Deaths from Stated Causes at ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1–2 weeks	2–3 weeks	3–4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1–3 months	3–6 months	6–9 months	9–12 mths.	Total under 1 year
Premature Birth	6	1	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	8
Lobar Pneumonia ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Broncho Pneumonia	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
Capillary Bronchitis ..	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Spina Bifida	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Congenital Heart Disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Convulsions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS ..	6	4	–	–	10	3	–	–	–	13

Six infantile deaths occurred at the City General Hospital, Carlisle, two deaths at a Nursing Home in Carlisle, one at Brampton Cottage Hospital and one at Brunswick Square Nursing Home, Penrith, and only 3 of the 13 deaths were at home.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

The provision of Health Services in the Area is as follows :—

1. The Medical Officer of Health for the Area has a similar appointment with the Urban District Council, and he also acts as Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for the Cumberland County Council. His qualifications are M.D., Ch.B.(Edin.), D.P.H.

The Sanitary Surveyor has a full time appointment. His qualifications include the Diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

During the year a temporary appointment of a Technical Assistant was made, and this official is mainly engaged on housing inspection.

Two workmen are employed in attending to the water supplies in the area, and a man is employed permanently as Filter House Attendant at the Headworks Filtration plant at Dowthwaite Head.

Two unqualified housing assistants are at present serving in H.M. Forces.

2. With regard to Laboratory facilities and Hospital Services, no changes have been made during the period under review.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

No action has been taken by the County Council in pursuance of Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1929, nor has any action been taken under Section 307 or Section 320 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

I am obliged to Mr. J. A. Sedgwick, Sanitary Surveyor, for the following report :—

Water.

The supervision of the extensive water supply system in this large area occupies a considerable portion of the time available. During the greater part of the year adequate supplies were maintained throughout the whole area.

Unfortunately reservoir accommodation is extremely limited and any unusual demand has an instant effect on supply, and shortages are experienced in high lying parts of the area. Reservoir accommodation in this district should be materially increased at an early date.

Three quarters of the Penrith Rural Area are supplied with water from the Regional Scheme, the remainder of the District obtaining their supplies from sixteen independent local supplies.

The Regional Scheme is capable of supplying 60 gallons per head of the population per day. There is, however, an abnormal draw off the water for milk cooling purposes at two periods in the day, and shortages of water for domestic purposes occur at these times of peak demand.

Consumers suffering in this manner have been recommended to instal small storage ranks on their own premises in order that a reserve of water can be available for use at all times and the few consumers who have done this are now very seldom inconvenienced, and generally have a constant supply of water at all times.

The majority of complaints of shortage of water are received from that part of the area fed by water from Bull Fell Springs. The individual house service pipes have been in use now from twenty to thirty years and considerable " furring up " had taken place in all service pipes.

The pressure in the mains at times of peak demand and the service pipes are not capable of delivering a satisfactory supply until pressure has again been built up.

Several consumers, who regularly complain of intermittent shortages, have been prevailed upon to renew their service pipes, and marked improvements have resulted.

Regular visits and inspections are made to all springs, reservoirs and head works, and samples of water are taken for chemical and bacteriological examination, with satisfactory results.

During the year an extention of the 3″ main from Langwathby along the Skirwith road was completed. In addition a short length of 3″ cast iron main at Salkeld Dykes was laid to give an improved supply to farms in that area.

The replacement of the defective 3 in. steel main from Plumpton to Boggle Hall by 3 in. cast iron main was commenced.

During the year samples of water were examined at the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory as follows :

Regional Scheme.

Dowthwaite Head—4th December, 1944.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. Colonies	1 ml. Colonies	10 ml. Colonies
At 22° C.	1	13	117
At 37° C.	Nil	1	14

Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—Absent.

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—Slightly coloured, somewhat turbid.
pH. 9.4.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0010
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0108
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27° C.	0.032
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.058
Total Solids	3.5
Suspended Matter	0.0
Hardness—Total	2.7
Permanent	2.7
Temporary	0.0
Chlorine present as Chlorides	0.6
Heavy Metals	0.00

Opinion :—A pure and wholesome water.

Bullfell Springs—28th November, 1944.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. Colonies	1 ml. Colonies	10 ml. Colonies
At 22° C.	2	22	290
At 37° C.	Nil	2	14

Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—None.

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—Clear and colourless.
pH. 6.6.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0026
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0070
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27° C.	0.000
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.000
Total Solids	2.2
Suspended Matter	0.0
Hardness—Total	0.7
Permanent	0.7
Temporary	0.0
Chlorine present as Chlorides	0.58
Heavy Metals	0.00

Opinion :—A pure and wholesome water.

Wadygill, Lazonby—22nd October, 1944.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. Colonies	1 ml. Colonies	10 ml. Colonies
At 22° C.	4	53	446
At 37° C.	Nil	8	62

Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—Nil.

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—Clear and colourless.

pH. 6.4.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0000
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.012
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27° C.	0.000
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.000
Total Solids	9.3
Suspended Matter	0.0
Hardness—Total	5.0
Permanent	5.0
Temporary	0.0
Chlorine present as Chlorides	0.81
Heavy Metals	0.0

Opinion :—This is a rather soft water of good characteristics, showing little evidence of any contamination.

Croglin Village supply—5th December, 1944.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. Colonies	1 ml. Colonies	10 ml. Colonies
At 22° C.	2	18	196
At 37° C.	Nil	4	66

Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—8 and are faecal in origin, *i.e.* Methyl Red—positive, Voges Proskauer—negative.

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—clear and colourless.

pH. 7.4.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0080
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0104
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27° C.	0.028
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.078
Total Solids	12.9
Suspended Matter	0.0
Hardness—Total	5.4
Permanent	1.7
Temporary	3.7
Chlorine present as Chlorides	0.74
Heavy Metals	0.00

Opinion :—A good water apart from a suspiciously high content of coliform organisms.

Newbiggin (Croglin) Village supply—5th December, 1944.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. Colonies	1 ml. Colonies	10 ml. Colonies
At 22° C.	6	16	184
At 37° C.	Nil	4	88

Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—8 and are faecal in orgin, *i.e.* Methyl Red—positive, Voges Proskauer—negative.

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—Clear and colourless.

pH. 7.4.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0010
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0074
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27° C.	0.014
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.030
Total Solids	19.9
Suspended Matter	0.0
Hardness—Total	12.7
Permanent	2.2
Temporary	10.5
Chlorine present as Chlorides	0.76
Heavy Metals	0.00

Opinion :—A good water apart from the suspiciously high content of coliform organisms.

Gamblesby Village supply—12th December, 1945.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. Colonies	1 ml. Colonies	10 ml. Colonies
At 22° C.	Nil	7	53
At 37° C.	Nil	Nil	9

Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—None.

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—Clear and colourless.

pH. 7.1.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0058
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0076
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27° C.	0.000
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.004
Total Solids	12.2
Suspended Matter	0.0
Hardness—Total	7.7
Permanent	3.2
Temporary	4.5
Chlorine present as Chlorides	0.67
Heavy Metals	0.00

Opinion :—A pure and wholesome water.

Renwick Village supply—12th December, 1944.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. Colonies	1 ml. Colonies	10 ml. Colonies
At 22 ° C.	Nil	6	72
At 37 ° C.	Nil	1	14

Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—None.

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—Clear and colourless.

pH. 7.4.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0010
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0056
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27 ° C.	0.000
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27 ° C.	0.008
Total Solids	18.2
Suspended Matter	0.0
Hardness—Total	8.7
Permanent	7.4
Temporary	1.3
Chlorine present as Chlorides	0.65
Heavy Metals	0.00

Opinion :—A pure and wholesome water.

Culgaith Village supply—4th December, 1944.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Agar plate count	0.1 ml. Colonies	1 ml. Colonies	10 ml. Colonies
At 22 ° C.	Nil	5	52
At 37 ° C.	Nil	2	15

Probable number of coli-aerogenes present in 100 ml.—Nil.

CHEMISTRY.

Appearance in a 2 ft. tube—Clear and almost colourless.

pH. 7.7.

	Parts per 100,000
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0006
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0040
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 15 mins. at 27 ° C.	0.006
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27 ° C.	0.016
Total Solids	8.9
Suspended Matter	0.0
Hardness—Total	6.0
Permanent	4.6
Temporary	1.4
Chlorine present as Chlorides	0.75
Heavy Metals	0.00

Opinion :—In every way an excellent water for all domestic purposes, Dowthwaite Head water is the only water subject to filtration and chlorination. It is a very soft water and at times may be plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added both before and after filtration to maintain a satisfactory pH value.

It is estimated that out of a total of 3,210 inhabited houses in the area 2,623 (or 81.7%) are supplied direct from public water mains. The vast majority of these houses are supplied direct, the number of stand pipes being less than one per cent. The estimated proportion of the population supplied direct from public water mains is 85%.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Sewage disposal schemes are urgently needed in many villages in the rural area, and attention must be given at a very early date to the villages of Skelton, Skirwith, High Hesket, Kirkoswald and Blencowe. Preliminary surveys are now being made and schemes are in course of preparation for Skelton and Skirwith.

Closet Accommodation.

Despite wartime conditions the conversion of privies to the water carriage system is proceeding although slowly. In most cases of conversion, owing to the non-availability of public sewers disposal is by means of individual septic tanks, and land irrigation and this method of disposal has proved to be very satisfactory in this scattered rural area.

Public Cleansing.

A regular system of refuse collection is in operation practically over the whole of the area, carried out either by local Contractors or directly by the Council. Suitable tips have been provided capable of dealing with refuse for many years to come.

During the year the Council have extended their refuse collection arrangements, and schemes for fortnightly collections, by direct labour, have been put in operation for the Parishes of Kirkoswald, Hesket, Glassonby and Ainstable.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public swimming baths in the area, and no privately owned swimming baths are open to the public.

There are school swimming baths at Hunsonby and Culgaith, supplied with water from the Rural District Council's mains. These places are regularly inspected and frequent changes of water are made during the short time these baths are in use to ensure satisfactory conditions.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No action of any kind in respect of bed bugs was necessary during the year.

Schools.

Following a general inspection of all elementary schools in the area, and informal notices to the Managers concerned, a considerable improvement has been made in Sanitary conditions there. Satisfactory conditions prevail in the majority of the schools.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

A Summary of the Notifiable Diseases (excepting Turberculosis) is as follows :—

1944—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (except Tuberculosis).

Diseases.	AGES.												TOTAL.	Admitted to Isolat'n Hosp	Deaths.
	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-			
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	2	2	1	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	26	22	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	4	..
Paratyphoid B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacillary Dysentery Sonne	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	11	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	*2	..
Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	3	4	1	2	16	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	4	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	2	2	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
			*Carlisle Fever Hospital							Totals			82	28	1

Scarlet Fever.

Twenty-six cases were notified in 1944, compared with twenty-four in 1943.

Nine cases occurred in the Greystoke district during June and July, four of these were in one family at Little Blencowe. Three cases occurred in one family at Dacre at roughly one month's interval between each case, and one of these was a " return case." Twenty-two patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

There were no cases among pre-school age or school children. Four cases were notified and removed to the Isolation Hospital, and it is to be noted that three of them had never been immunised and the fourth was stated to have had immunising injections eight years previously at Newcastle-on-Tyne. There were no deaths from this cause.

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The National Campaign against this disease was continued on similar lines to those adopted in 1943. The number of children immunised during the year 1944 was as follows:—

School.	No. of Children Immunised.	
	School Age.	Pre-School Age.
Penruddock	4	2
Culgaith	–	6
Threlkeld	7	–
Hutton Marr	–	2
Castle Sowerby	3	4
Skelton	6	21
Lazonby	–	3
High Hesket	6	6
Matterdale	–	1
Calthwaite	–	1
Greystoke	–	4
Hutton Roof	–	1
Hunsonby	–	2
Watermillock	1	1
Renwick	1	3
Melmerby	–	1
Great Salkeld	–	2
Stainton	5	2
Newbiggin	1	–
Langwathby	5	2
Red Hills (at Clinic)	–	2
Totals	39	66

During the year certain Schoolchildren received one "booster" injection of 0.5 ccm. A.P.T. as follows :—

(*a*) Children who had been immunised when of pre-school age. and (*b*) Schoolchildren whose immunisation was more remote than 4 years.

Sonne Dysentry.

Eleven cases were notified as compared with only 2 in 1943. 9 of the cases were in May when there was an epidemic in the Penrith Urban Area, and the other 2 in July were probably infected from the same source. The cases were mostly situated in the Stainton and Watermillock Districts and were for the most part characterised by the mildness of the symptoms.

A localised spread of this disease occurred at the Fairhill Isolation Hospital about the end of May, when Sonne Dysentry broke out in the Scarlet Fever Wards with 6 cases (1 Nursing Staff and 5 patients), the spread was caused by a healthy carrier whose stools were found to be positive for Sonne by the Pathologist at Carlisle.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.

There were 16 cases compared with 11 in 1943 and one death was recorded (one death in 1943). In this connection it is noted that 10 deaths were recorded from Pneumonia as a secondary disease (*vide* death register).

As usual the incidence occurred mainly in the Spring months—March and April with 8 cases. There were no cases in June, July and September.

Measles.

14 cases occurred compared with 115 in the year 1943. This disease is generally epidemic every second year, and in fact these few cases were the precursors of an epidemic in 1945.

TUBERCULOSIS CASES, 1944.

AGES.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respir-		Respiratory		Non-Respir-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
To One year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 ,, ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 ,, ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 35 ,, ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 to 45 ,, ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
45 to 55 ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55 to 65 ,, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	1	3	2	2	1	—	—

No action has been necessary in respect of tuberculosis amongst persons employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The total number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1944, is 47, an increase of 9 as compared with the number at the end of 1943. 12 new cases were added to the register in 1944, and 4 of these were transfers from other areas and 2 were discharged Service men. There were 3 deaths from tuberculosis, and of these one occurred at Garlands Mental Hospital, and another was a Carlisle man transferred to this area because he was suffering from this disease.

Number of cases on the register at the end of the year is 47, viz. :—

Males.		Females.	
Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.
14	9	19	5

CANCER MORTALITY.

The deaths from this disease numbered 18 compared with 20 in 1943—7 males and 11 females.

Alimentary System :—	Males.	Females.
Stomach :—	62 yrs.	80 yrs.
	74 yrs.	68 yrs.
Colon :—	73 yrs.	—
Caecum :—	—	67 yrs.
Pancreas :—	—	60 yrs.
		62 yrs.
Rectum :—	72 yrs.	—
Bladder :—	73 yrs.	—
Buccal Cavity & Jaw :—	56 yrs.	—
Reproductory System		
Breast :—	—	60 yrs.
	—	76 yrs.
	—	66 yrs.
Uterus :—	—	47 yrs.
	—	66 yrs.
Prostate :—	78 yrs.	—
Ovary :—	—	56 yrs.
	7	11

TOTAL — 18.

The average age at death was 66½ years.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There are a large number of persons in this district registered as Milk Producers. The Register is made up as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested	37
Accredited	23
Wholesale only	550
Wholesale and Retail	105
Retail only	137
Butter	20

During the period under review 420 samples of milk were taken for analysis, and the results were :—

From Schools :—	
Samples taken	44
Satisfactory	25
Unsatisfactory	19
From T. T. Producers :—	
Samples taken	157
Satisfactory	122
Unsatisfactory	35
From Accredited Producers :—	
Samples taken	99
Satisfactory	79
Unsatisfactory	20
From Ungraded Producers :—	
Samples taken	84
Satisfactory	55
Unsatisfactory	29
From Ungraded Producers (T.T. Qualifying) :—	
Samples taken	27
Satisfactory	14
Unsatisfactory	13
From Ungraded Producers (Accredited Qualifying) :—	
Samples taken	9
Satisfactory	5

Three samples were found to be positive for tubercle bacilli from ungraded producers.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The area is a very large one and of a scattered nature, calling for a lot of time and travelling when inspecting the various farms.

The Rural Council now co-operate with the County Council in the collection and analysis of samples of milk. This arrangement is working satisfactorily and has resulted in a more efficient system of sampling.

CAUSES OF DEATH AS GIVEN BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Respiratory Tubercle	2	1	3
Influenza	–	3	3
Cancer of Buccal Cavity (M) and Uterus (F)	1	2	3
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2	4
Cancer of Breast	–	4	4
Cancer of all other Sites	3	4	7
Diabetes	–	–	–
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	11	6	17
Heart Disease	15	21	36
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	3	3	6
Bronchitis	1	2	3
Pneumonia	4	2	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	–	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	2	3
Diarrhœa under 2 years	–	–	–
Appendicitis	–	–	–
Other Digestive Diseases	3	–	3
Nephritis	1	1	2
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	–	–	–
Other Maternal Causes	–	–	–
Premature Birth	4	3	7
Congenital Malformation, Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases	2	1	3
Suicide	1	–	1
Road Traffic Accidents	–	1	1
Other Violent Causes	2	1	3
All Other Causes	12	8	20
Totals	69	67	136